Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

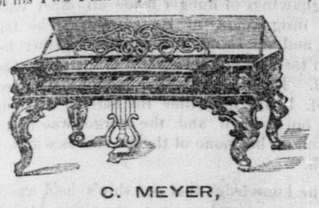
TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1855.

VOL. XXIII, NO. 38.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal
Awarded to C. MEYER,
For his Two Pianoes, London, October 15, '51.



C. MEYER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianoes equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.

Wareroom No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1855—3m.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

Dr. C. L. KELLING, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lapus, Moles or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil; and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain: neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Real Estate Broker, Bedford, Pa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. He will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Land.

He has two or three Farms and 4,000 acres of unimproved land for sale.

He has been appointed agent to prosecute the Robert Morris claims, to lands, in Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Adams, Perry, Juniata, Franklin, and Fulton counties.

Persons holding the Robert Morris lands by purchase, improvement, or warrant, may complete their titles by calling soon. Suits will be instituted against all trespassers not regarding this notice. ☞Office on Julianna street.

Jan. 26, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE
Coal and Timber Lands and Hotel Property.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Cumberland,

ON FRIDAY THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1855,

the following valuable property in Allegheny County:

That valuable Tract of COAL LAND, known as

'MAIDEN'S DELIGHT,'

containing 119½ ACRES, more or less, situate on Moore's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, and within three miles of its junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is entirely underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, fifteen feet in thickness. Its soil is good for agricultural purposes and is now covered with a fine growth of Oak and other valuable Timber. This piece of property is admirably adapted for the basis of a Coal Company, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, and can be put in operation at a small expense.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING

100 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, KNOWN AS THE

"MILLER" or "COMBS" Farm,

on Jackson's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, which is easy of access. The soil is of good quality, and is now under cultivation. It is well supplied with buildings and all other improvements necessary for farming purposes.

One other Tract of Land Called
"GLORY,"

Containing 100 acres, situate on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at Evert's Tunnel, underlaid with *THREE VEINS of COAL*, 6 feet, 5 feet, and 4 feet in thickness, accessible at the very edge of the Rail Road; it also contains a vein of valuable IRON ORE, 8 feet in thickness, now open.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, CALLED

"Perry's First,"

containing 169 ACRES, more or less, covered with a fine growth of White Pine and other Timber, from which Lumber of excellent quality can be manufactured. The soil is well adpated for pasturage or farming purposes. The situation is only a short distance south west of Frostburg.

ALSO—THE

Saint Nicholas Hotel,

on the corner of Baltimore and George Street, Cumberland, nearly opposite the proposed depot of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, and the new depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is new, and built in the most substantial manner, replete with every convenience. It contains ample accommodations for 200 persons. All the apartments are large and commodious, well lighted and ventilated.

ON THE PROPERTY [illegible]

BRICK CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE,
WITH SLEEPING APARTMENTS FOR SERVANTS ATTACHED.

This Hotel is considered equal to any in the State. The Furniture is of the most costly kind, all new, and can be purchased with the property if desired.

☞TERMS:—Easy, and will be made known on the day of sale.

**Capitalists wishing to secure valuable property are respectfully invited to give any or all of the above property an early examination.

☞Should any information be required please address the undersigned at Potomac Furnace, Loudon Co. Va.

JOHN W. GEARY.

April 20, 1855.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
MUSIC,	8 00
PIANO,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,
Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
WAREHOUSE
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

ONIONS.—One barrel Seed Onions—just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Exchange Building.

A WORD TO SOLDIERS!

Republics are no longer ungrateful! Your country has done you full and ample justice!

All persons entitled to the benefits of the "Bounty Land Bill, are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend to their claims. Soldiers who served fourteen days, their widows and minor children, are entitled to 160 acres of land under the present law. ☞Office on Juliana street.

JOSEPH W. TATE.

March 16, 1855.

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Petershams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)
BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 148 South Second Street,
Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!
FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

CARPETINGS—Ingrain, Wool, Fig, Rag and Listing Carpets, and Mattings for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Ties—in great variety for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

BONNETS.—Belgrade, French lace, Hungarian, Albini, Manmilla, White, Tripler and Rutland braid Bonnets—for sale cheap, at RUPP & OSTER'S.

FLATS & BLOOMERS—Misses' Ruthland Flats and Bloomers, trimed and untrimed, for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

GROCERIES.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cts. prime do 15 cents. Golden Syrup and prime N. O. Molasses for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

SUGARS.—Granulated and Crushed Sugars. White clarified do 10 cts. Nice New Orleans at 7 and 8 cts. for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

April 13, 1855.

BEDFORD HALL ASSOCIATION.

AN Election will be held at the Bedford Hall on Monday the 7th day of May next, to elect FIVE TRUSTEES to conduct and manage the affairs and business of the Bedford Hall association of the Borough and County of Bedford for the ensuing year.

The election will be opened at 2 o'clock, and closed at 5 o'clock, P. M,

By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. JORDAN, Sec'y.

April 13, 1855.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either whol-sale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
New Spring and Summer Goods.

The undersigned, thankful to their friends and patrons for the kind and very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, and also inform them that they are now receiving from the eastern cities, and opening at

CHEAP SIDE!

A large and handsome assortment of new style

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people, all of which they are prepared to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

and approved produce, or upon a short credit to good and punctual customers.

OUR MOTTO,

"Short profits, many sales and quick returns," will still continue the ruling feature.

Come, then, and see the bargains, and buy only when satisfied that it's your interest to do so, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

April 6, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the last five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince them we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

Fish!

Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackeral, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he is satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms are moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

500 PIECES WALL PAPER,

From 2½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make settlement before the 1st day of June next, or their accounts will be left with other officers for collection.

Carding and Fulling carried on as usual. Wool at 6½ cents, if cash, 8 cents if done. All who send wool are requested to call, as it will be impossible for me to supply them with grease.

MICHAEL LUTZ.

April 27, 1855.

Select Poetry.

A Glorious Land

BY. W. J. PARODIE.

Our country!—'tis a glorious land!
With broad arms stretched from shore to shore
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar;
And, nurtured on her ample breast,
How many a goodly prospect lies
In Nature's wildest grandeur drest,
Enamel'd with her loveliest dyes.

Rich prairies deck'd with flowers of gold,
Like sunlit oceans roll afar;
Broad lakes her azure heavens behold,
Reflecting clear each trembling star,
And mighty rivers, mountain born,
Go sweeping onward dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding fawn
Beneath their sheltering branches leap.

And cradled 'mid her clustering hills,
Sweet vales in dreamlike beauty hide,
Where love the air with music fills,
And calm content and peace abide.
For plenty here her fullness pours,
In rich profusion o'er the land,
And sent to seize her generous store,
There prowls no tyrant's hireling band.

Great God! we thank thee for this home—
This bounteous birthland of the free;
Where wanderers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of liberty!
Still may her flowers untrampled spring,
Her harvests wave, her cities rise;
And yet, till Time shall fold his wing,
Remain Earth's loveliest paradise!

Where are they?

Where, where are all the birds that sang
A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago?
The lips that smiled,
The eyes that wild
In flashes shown
Soft eyes upon:
Where, O! where are lips and eyes,
The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs,
That lived so long ago?

Who peopled all the city streets
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church, with faces meek,
A hundred years ago?
The [illegible]
Of sister frail;
The plot that worked
A brother's hurt:
Where, O! where are plots and sneers,
The poor man's hopes, the rich man's tears,
That lived so long ago?

Terrific Storm in East Mississippi—Houses blown down—Narrow Escape of a Husband, and Heroic Conduct of a Wife.—A storm rarely paralleled in violence recently passed over portions of the counties of Newton, Neshoba, &c., during the appalling prevalence of which, houses were hurled to the ground by the strong breath of the tempest: trees, in multitudes, torn up by the roots, pin houses destroyed and fences prostrated in every direction. Fortunately, amid this terrific element of war, there was no actual loss of life, although many were crippled and otherwise mutilated. There was one escape from imminent peril which we feel called upon to place on record. A young married couple were alone in the forest, occupants of a new home, and distant two miles from the nearest neighbor. They had retired to rest, and were absorbed in slumber, when the roar of the hurricane came, like a sonorous wailing through the primeval trees, and the fierce winds struck their house tumbling the logs around and about them. The lady, after much effort, succeeded in extricating herself, but found, to her momentary dismay, that her husband was entombed in the wreck of their dwelling, and that it would be impossible for her to relieve him unaided.—She reflected but a moment, when, turning to her husband, she uttered some cheering words, announcing her determination to go in quest of assistance. Forth she went, in the midst of the howling storm, the winds singing a requiem over the ruin they had caused, and the stately trees still crushing crackling in their fall before the omnipotence of the tempest. But she heeded not the danger; buoyed up by a strong affection, she moved onward, an incarnation of heroism and self-sacrificing love, through the hurricane's track, and reached unharmed the residence of her neighbor. Assistance was procured, and her husband restored to as true a wife as ever hallowed with felicities the life of man.—*Pauldin Clarion.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday last, a little past noon, a fire broke out in the town of Blacksville, twelve miles south of this place, on the Virginia State line, which proved more destructive, in proportion to the size of the place, than any fire we recollect ever to have heard of. The town comprised from 25 to 30 buildings, over twenty of which were entirely consumed, together with most of their contents. The fire originated from a kitchen stove-pipe, in the dwelling of Mr. Jacob Lantz, whence it spread throughout the entire building, and thence over the town. Two or three store houses, with a considerable proportion of the goods, were destroyed. A number of private dwellings were consumed with all, or nearly all, of the household furniture in them. We regret to learn that our friends, F. Brock, Esq., Mr. Wm. Pratt, John Brock, and many others, whose names we do not now remember, were among the sufferers. There was no insurance on any part of the property destroyed.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—Passengers (says the Tribune) who travel by the New York and New Haven cars have a grand chance of "seeing the elephant." Going from New York the cars pass the farm of P. T. Barnum, a mile or so before reaching Bridgeport, Connecticut. On the farm, and in plain view from the railroad, an elephant may be seen every pleasant day, attached to a large plow, and doing up the "sub-soiling" in first-rate style, at the rate of about three distinct double horse teams. The animal is perfectly tractable. His attendant rides him, while a colored man guides the plow. The elephant is also used for carting large loads of gravel in a cart arranged purposely for him, and in drawing stone on a stone boat or drag, in piling up wood, timber, &c., and in making himself generally useful.

Terrible Storm at Buffalo!

LOSS OF LIFE!

From a passenger who came up in the cars from Brockport, yesterday, we have received the following memorandum of the particulars of a terrible tornado which swept over the region of country along the line of the Rochester and Niagara Railroad, yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock:

At Brockport, the wind was so violent as to tear down fences, uproot and twist off trees, and demolish chimneys by the wholesale. Huge hailstones big as hen eggs, fell in large quantities.

At Albion the blow was not so violent, but it was very dark; obliged to light lamps to see to eat breakfast. (Was eating mine when the blow came on, there.) The Irishmen on the canal-enlargement ran, terrified, for shelter. All along the road between Brockport and the Suspension Bridge, the fences were strewn like cob houses kicked by spunky boys. In many places large trees were blown or twisted off at their trunks. Near Pekin, Niagara county, several large trees were blown across the railroad track. Three or four houses in that neighborhood were blown down. Heard a farmer say, who got on the cars at Pekin station, that timber in his woods had been damaged to the extent of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

At Niagara—south of the river—the extensive car manufactory of Brainard, Pierce & Co., was almost entirely demolished: damage about $20,000. The building was of wood, some two hundred feet long, and about seventy wide. A great number of dwellings were unroofed, and some utterly ruined. The gable end of the Scotch Presbyterian church was blown in, slick and clean, and the building generally injured. A daguerrean standing in the street was keeled over, and the artist and his little son seriously hurt, the latter supposed fatally. A railroad car standing on the track was lifted up, bodily, and carried some four rods. Two schooners, seen just before the blow came up, off Niagara, were not to be seen after it had passed over, and were supposed to have foundered.

At the Suspension Bridge the blow was most violent, doing more or less damage. The men who had just commenced work on the bridge, painting, &c., ran off when they saw the gale coming, and some were blown violently from one side to the other: one narrowly escaped being blown over into the river. The wind howled and screamed through the gorge, with a perfect rush. The bridge, however, sustained not the slightest injury, and no vibration was perceptible when the gale was at its highest pitch.

SINKING OF A BRITISH VESSEL BY A WHALE.—The London Shipping Gazette of the 26th March, publishes the following report of Captain Jones, of the British schooner Waterloo, of Portmadoc, which was sunk in the North sea by a whale:

"The Waterloo sailed from Linn for Shiedam (with barley) on the 19th instant. At 10, A. M., of the 21st, Lowestoft bearing W. by N. distant about 50 miles, wind E., strong gale and high seas, vessels under double reefed canvas, upon a wind, on the part tack, perceived a large whale to windward, coming down for the vessel, partly out of the water, and swimming at a very rapid rate; and when about 10 yards from the ship's side, dipped, and struck the vessel, under water, abreast of the fore-riging, on the port side, with his head, with a fearful blow, when the vessel was perceived to heel and crack: and after striking the vessel, the whale plunged in the deep headforemost, and rose, his tail on high, nearly touching the foreyard, and then disappeared.

"The pumps were fixed and worked, but by half-past 12 found she had five feet water in the well, and settling down fast, when the long boat was cleared and lashings cut away, and nearly floated off the decks, when all hands (six in number) jumped into her, without food or water, and the master, mate, and two men, without jackets, and only one oar and a piece of another in the boat, with the sea running very high. In about twenty minutes after abandoning the vessel she capsized, and floated for about the same space of time on her side, and then disappeared headforemost, at about half-past 1 P. M.

"At the time she capsized there was a French fishing boat about four miles to windward, and on perceiving her capsize, immediately bore up for the sinking vessel. The boat proved to be No. 22, Captain Joseph Leelong, of Calais, which took all the crew on board at about 2 P. M., where they were all most kindly treated, and landed at Calais at midnight, where they were provided for and furnished with jackets by——Bonham, Esq., H. B. M. consul, and sent to London."

A VALUABLE HORSE POISONED.—A correspondent of the Greensburgh *Argus*, writing from Saltsburgh, states that Mr. Getty, of Conemaugh township, had his favorite horse poisoned on the night of the 24th ultimo. The stomach was removed and taken to Saltsburgh, in order to have it analyzed. The mucous membrane was destroyed where the poison came in contact. The membraneous substance and its muscular fibers presented unmistakable evidence of inflammation—confirming the suspicion that violence had been resorted to. The animal was worth three hundred dollars.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 4, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

RENUNCIATION OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—Mr. Wm. D. Doll, of Frederick, Md. having joined the Know Nothings, and found out what the concern is made of, now renounces and denounces it as a thing of evil.—He says, in a communication to the *Citizen*:

"I attended, I think, but four meetings, certainly not more than six, which were amply sufficient to convince me that no man of true patriotism and liberal feelings could remain among them without sacrificing his honor, and compromising his freedom of will and opinion. Instead of meeting with the patriotic, the intelligent, and the liberal, with a few exceptions, I met with the bigot, the intolerant, the proscriptionist, the superannuated, and broken down leaders of the old Whig Party, and the disappointed office-seeking Democrat. Its main body being men of that creed, the residue, those who had once acted with the Democratic party. I saw that its aim was to break down the party of which I had been a member from my youth, and under whose wise, republican, and generous policy my Country had grown rich, great and powerful, and I determined to eschew it as a thing of evil—evil in its origin and evil in its pursuits. Under Democratic rule I had always been free to act, think and speak for myself. I had never been controlled by caucuses or cliques. I voted as I pleased, and no one ever dared to question the propriety of my conduct; but there I was bound in will and purpose, to do as those in authority might dictate, under pain of the dreadful displeasure of those who seek power, place and profit by the organization, and who give direction to it. I regard it as a foul egg, hatched after a protracted and elaborate incubation in the old Whig nest, and whose chick strongly resembles in form and feature, the *Craven bird, ancient Federalism*, and advise all my Democratic fellow-citizens to give no heed to its outward and specious professions of "*Americanism*," for these are a *farce, a mockery and a lie*, and to avoid it as they would the viper, whose presence is contagion, whose sting is death.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

It is cheering to observe how actively and energetically the Democratic party is moving in the different States against the combined isms and factions of the day. In every quarter the boldest ground is taken against the know-nothings. Every democratic convention repudiates all connexion with the men and the ideas of the secret party, while the press and the candidates of the democracy, not to speak of the thousands of able intellects which the crisis has brought into the field, and are pouring their irresistable arguments into the ranks of the united opposition. While intolerance and bigotry address their appeals to the passions and the prejudices of men—while political persecution invokes the envy and fanaticism of weak and narrow minds—the advocates of the Democratic creed employ the highest and noblest attributes of human intellect in their intercourse with the American people. It cannot be that such a contest will be of long duration. But let us point out a few of the more striking movements of the democratic party of the Union on the various questions of the day.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Holden's able Raleigh Standard speaks of a great Democratic meeting in Wake county, in that State, as follows:

"Great enthusiasm prevailed, and a determination was evinced to adhere strictly to the time-honoured principles and organization of the party. The resolutions are clear, emphatic, and full of the spirit of that glorious democracy under whose banner we have so often marched in this gallant county to battle and to victory; and the delegates appointed will, we are sure, carry with them to the convention, and act out, the sentiments and objects set forth on the occasion.

"Mr. Horace P. Tucker, formerly a Whig, came forward in the meeting, took his stand against the new secret association, and announced that he should hereafter act with the democratic party. Mr. Tucker was a Henry Clay Whig; he belonged to that party when, under its great leader, it met and discussed public questions in the open day and in the eye of light; but, with other manly and patriotic whigs in this State and Virginia, he refuses to coperate with this substitute for Whiggery, whose members shun the light and propose to govern the country *in secret* and by plans laid in the still hours of the night. He deserves credit for his course; and we trust that others, who think and feel as he does, will follow his example."

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

"1. *Resolved*, That we hereby reaffirm our devotion to the principles of democracy, as illustrated and carried out by Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk; and that, in our opinion, the only hope of the continued Union of these States, and the prosperity and glory of the country, is to be found in a faithful adherence to these principles.

"2. *Resolved*, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to all secret political associations; that we regard them as repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, unworthy of men claiming to be free, and dangerous to the public liberty; that we stand, as our forefathers in the days of Washington and Jefferson stood, by the principles of toleration and justice; that while we are not the advocates of any one religious sect, and while we insist now, as we have always done, upon a strict enforcement of the naturalization laws, yet we will never join in persecuting men because their religious principles differ from our own, nor will we deny to adopted citizens the rights to which they are entitled under the constitution and the laws; that we regard the Know-nothing organization as old-fashioned Hartford conventionism and whiggery in disguise, and as *abolitionism*, as the elections have shown it to be, in the non-slaveholding States.

"3. *Resolved*, That we approve the proposition to hold a convention in this district to nominate a candidate for Congress; that the nominee should be a sound, true, and reliable democrat; and that our delegates are hereby instructed to vote for no man who is not of this stamp.

"4. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the administration of Franklin Pierce is unabated; that we thank him for his manly and patriotic course in relation to the Nebraska bill, the fugitive slave law, and other measures, by which he has proved himself the friend of the Constitutional rights of North Carolina; and that we pledge to him our united support in such action as may be necessary on the part of his administration to compel the government of Spain to make full atonement to the country for the wrongs inflicted on American citizens and for the insults offered to the American flag.

"5. *Resolved*, That we warn our brother democrats of the insiduous character and operations of the Know-nothing organization, which, as we believe, has its headquarters here in the city of Raleigh; that we proclaim to them our firm conviction that this midnight organization is aiming to overthrow the democratic party, and to establish in its place the reign of federalisme and of secret, irresponsible cabals combined; and that it becomes every man who loves his country and would see its affairs discussed, decided upon, and carried forward in an open, manly, and honest way, to take ground at once—whatever may have been or may be his political party opinions—against this new, dark-lantern organization—against this aggregation of bigotry, intolerance, persecution, injustice, of spoilsmen, office-seekers without principles, and of depraved, spavined, and worn-out party hacks."

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

The Legislature.

It is not long since the Harrisburg *Herald*, the Know-Nothing organ there, intimated to the members of the legislature that they had better go home; they were doing too much mischief there to warrant them in staying. So far as the majority of them are concerned, they are more in danger from an outraged constituency at home than they are at Harrisburg; and so they make it a point to stay there as the safest place—for themselves. Is not the Treasury there?

The Harrisburg *Item*, another K. N. organ, is also severely exercised about the graceless crew. It wants to get rid of them. Hear how it agonizes:

"The fact is, legislation has fallen into bad hands. A set of political scoundrels took advantage of the late revolution in political sentiment, and, where they did not honestly succeed, *fraud* was resorted to in order to accomplish the object. The legislation of this session, its glaring absurdites and villainy, to make use of the mildest terms, will be execrated by every honest man in the Commonwealth. The honor of the State is bartered and sold by a secret conclave, as if they had no masters, nor in any way responsible to public opinion. Banks are chartered amid boisterous merriment, and foreign railroad capitalists are the 'lions' who are worshiped at the shrine of Mammon. When will Moses descend from the mount and cast down the golden calf?"

A correspondent of the Chambersburg *Whig*, which was also one of them, not long since, thus daguerreotypes the Solons chosen by the pure party which was to reform our politics so amazingly:

"—This is one of *the* legislatures—it emphatically is! In many respects it is without precedent, and but for the fortunate constitutional limitation, would probably be without end of years. In the Senate there is some little care taken in legislation, but in the House there is neither political discipline, ordinary industry or average honesty. It strikes an unsophisticated citizen like your correspondent, as would a loose aggregation of jackasses, with a horse thrown in here and there to break the monotony of the braying. It would be quite an institution in some wooden country, for it can out-log-roll any style of log rolling ever before conceived of. It passes new counties with a perfect yell—all by about the same vote, unless more are asleep, absent, or—oh! I'll never mention it—than usual. It passes new banks as fast as they are called up, either in or out of regular order—increase the capital of as many as give a respectable wink on the subject, and would run through re-charters for all the banks between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia against time, on a wager of fried oysters against sumthin' to take."

We object, somewhat, to the sweeping recital here made, for strange to relate! *two* new county bills were defeated on Wednesday.—There was probably nothing in them.

When we reflect that this legislature was chosen by an entirely new party—a party which derived its *eclat* and its power by harping upon the story that "the old parties were so corrupt!"—hopelessly given over to reprobacy, and which flaunted huge promises to the public eye that *it* would reform all these things,—would choose men fresh from the people, honest men, free from the taint of demagogueism—when, we say, we call these things to remembrance, and ponder over the fact that the legislature chosen by this new party as its embodiment has had everything its own way, what a commentary is afforded in the fact that *this* legislature, this *honest* legislature, fresh from the people, and blooming with virgin purity, has turned out the most corrupt, shameless and worthless legislature ever assembled in the State. Its base venality is a matter of notoriety, so much so that even its party friends denounce it as "the *essence* of corruption;" and besides being mercenary beyond all example, it has ended by being ridiculous, a butt for jeer and mockery, and the laughing stock of the whole Commonwealth.

If these things be done in the green tree, what may we expect when it comes to bear fruit in its season?

UNVARNISHED TRUTH.

Among the true friends of our Republic is Philip Johnson of Northampton. In his speech delivered in the house of Representatives on the 23d of March last, he eloquently shows that the principles and practices of the Know-Nothings are in direct opposition to the principles upon which our government is bassed. He shows that instead of upholding that "all men are created equal," they make birth and blood the test of citizenship, while they indirectly assail the sacred doctrine that "all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences." Nor is he at all "mealy-mouthed" in his mode of exposing the corruption, treachery and hypocrisy of the organization. Undeterred by their acknowledged power, and undismayed by their secret and insidious mode of attack, he discloses their deformity in such a style as must have made Morris of Philadelphia, and his compeer in guilt, Dave Smith, of the negro-voting law notoriety, wince, unless they possess more than an ordinary amount of the brazen-faced impudence characteristic of the members of the order. The argument about paupers and convicts, so industriously used by the Cayennes, is also met and answered fully and fairly. He shows that the Democratic party are ready and willing to prevent the importation of paupers and criminals, if by a pauper is meant "one who has become a charge upon public charity, and by a criminal one who has been convicted of a crime." Such he is willing to exclude; but he asserts that "a stalwart, hearty man or woman, though they be landed upon our shores without a dollar in their pockets, are not paupers." Instead of draining its resources they may increase and multiply its wealth. This position he enforces by argument and by an illustrious example, with a quotation of which we will conclude this article. It will be noticed that the person referred to below was one whom the Know Nothings would have regarded with utter detestation. He was a foreigner—a pauper, and—oh summit of iniquity!—an Irishman. But we hasten to the extract.

"In the borough of Easton reposes the ashes of George Taylor, one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, an Irishman by birth, who, to secure a passage to this country, entered into voluntary slavery. He shipped under the law as it was at that time, and when he landed in America, he was sold at Auction into servitude to pay for his passage. His purchaser was the owner of the Durham mines and furnace, in the upper part of Bucks county. He served out his time, and performed such service as his employer directed, and was afterwards hired to work by the day. He arose step by step in the estimation of his fellow citizens, filling such offices and places as were entrusted to him, until he become one of the Justices of the Court: and at last having discharged all his public duties with fidelity, he was chosen a representative in the Continental Congress, and affixed his name to that instrument of writing which is doomed to live as long as the English language remains. The people of Easton cherish his memory as one of the sages of the Revolution; and the old stone house in which he lived is still pointed out to the stranger as a relic of the past, worthy of note and recollection."

We thank Mr. Johnson for his eloquent defence of the principles of our forefathers, and his equally eloquent denunciations of Know-Nothingism: and we trust that his friends in Northampton will remember one who has been true to his faith in the hour of adversity.

A PATRIOTIC WHIG.

In a letter declaring his inability to address the Democratic Association of Richmond during the present canvass, Thomas J. Michie, Esq., of Stanton, one of the foremost men in Virginia, uses the following powerful language:

"Nothing, I assure you, would give me more pleasure than to address the intelligent people of Richmond on the interesting questions of the present canvass—to tell them how blighting to the free spirit of our country the secret mystery of know-nothingism must prove; how demoralizing it will be to our children, the hitherto high-minded, open-hearted, bold youths of Virginia, to be educated in the sneaking arts of secrecy and espionage; to be taught by their fathers to spy out all the political actions of their fellow-men, and yet to keep their own actions and 'objects,' in reference to matters which necessarily concern all, a profound secret; to publish platforms of *pretended* principles, suited to every latitude and every taste, for the purpose of gaining proselytes, while they feel the degrading consciousness that they are prohibited, by horrible oaths, from ever revealing their real objects and principles outside of their order, and while a disgusted world is forced to conclude either that their platforms are filled with false professions, intended to mislead, or that those who publish them are perjured.

"Has any party a right to political secrets? In private associations men may conceal matters which concern themselves alone. But politics, relating necessarily to the affairs or conduct of a government, in which every citizen is interested in withholding, from a portion of our citizens, information on a subject which vitally concerns every one of them? In a small partnership, if a portion of the partners were to conceal from the rest their designs in reference to the social funds, their associates, so excluded would be justified in forming a conclusion of dishonesty, and a court of justice would interfere. In the ordinary intercourse of life, an honest man of ordinary humanity, possessed of a secret which concerns his neighbor's interests, feels bound by a high moral obligation to disclose it to him who it interests. Yet here is a political party intermeddling in the dark with the affairs of government which involve your and my life, liberty, and property, and those of our children and of millions of others, and yet they coolly refuse to let us know what their objects are until we shall be informed by such results as they may hereafter produce. By their own showing they are enemies of popular government: for such a government the whole community participates.

"But they show their enmity in various other forms. They practically deny the capacity of the people to govern, and therefore establish aristocratic councils, with a great consolidating and controlling head, located, most fitly, somewhere near 'the Five Points,' in the city of New York. Power with them, instead of being vested in the people and emanating from them, is vested in these aristocratic councils. The theory of our government requires an appeal from aristocracy to the people. Know-Nothingism reverses that theory, by providing in all cases an appeal from the people to the aristocracy.

"If the people had capacity for self-government, this self-styled American (query: abornal?) party deny their honesty; therefore, they are never trusted except under oath. And again: while the spirit of our institutions requires every citizen to exercise his own best judgment in voting for all officers of government, this wonderful invention of Yankeedom requires him to bind himself by solemn oaths not to exercise his own judgment at all, but to give his vote as the majority of a caucus, itself subservient to the mandate of a superior caucus, may order. These are startling novelties to the American ear. Know-nothingism, bold in this respect alone of all others skulking, denying its name, denying its association, refusing to make known its objects, hiding in dark caverns with bats and owls, denounces all as anti-American who will not adopt its dogmas! I should like to discuss and dissect the monster, not only under the preceding head, but many others, and especially that of federalism. I should like to show the prospect. Richmond, and the whole south, the cunning device of the know-nothing nominee for governor, instilled into him, no doubt, by the old masters under whom he learned his 'Americanism,' by which he asks the people of Virginia to deprive themselves of all ground of resistance hereafter to the northern plan of interference in our domestic affairs, by intervening in a crusade against Catholics and foreigners, not because she is suffering any inconvenience from them herself, but in order to rid her sister state of the nuisance.

"But I console myself under my inability to obey your call by the reflection that, if I were, it would only contribute the feeble light of a candle to that glorious sun which has shone and which continues to shine among you, and will enlighten you till the day of election. Wise and Douglas, and a host of others, have told you all that I can tell. But, as I have been a whig, I only say for me to my old whig friends that I have looked carefully under the cloak of know-nothingism, have lifted with a daring hand the veil that covered the face of the Prophet Sam, and satisfied myself well that it is not whiggery as I had always understood it, and as I knew it was understood and professed by thousands of honest and patriotic men, but *monstrum horrendum, informi, ingens, cui lumen redemptum.*—Yes: as blind as a bat, and as dark as Erebus. Let them beware of it, as they love their lives and high reputation. History informs us of many secret political parties, but not of one, that I remember, which has not been damned by impartial posterity. This party has much, besides its secrecy, to give it an earlier and deeper condemnation than that which has fallen to the lot of its predecessors. If the democratic party should follow its lead, what a hell upon earth their underground fight would make: yet it would plead example, and the responsibility would be Sam's. "With high regard,

THOMAS J. MICHIE.

It is refreshing, in these days of political delinquency, to see such a man as Thomas J. Michie thus boldly and fearlessly avowing his hostility to the *secret order of know-nothings*; and when it is remembered that, for several years Mr. Michie has been one of the most talented and efficient leaders of the *late* whig party in Virginia, we feel that we have just cause to congratulate the country.

From the Chambersburg Repository.

Open Political Action.

MR. EDITOR:—Do you see yonder little cloud? It is no bigger than the end of your thumb. Listen! what a low muttering thunder. Did'st hear its whispered echoes? They are the preludes to a gathering storm. The rock of Truth has been struck, and a copious shower of many voices are the responsive echoes which must sooner or later fall with gladdening profusion upon thine ear.

"But what, Mr. Writer, are you driving at?" Why, sir, at your late article upon the American Party. That article is not only replete with good sound sense, wise and prophetic conclusion, but it marks the true and fearless advocate of an open and liberal policy,—just such an one as every true hearted, order-loving citizen should advocate, under the intolerant, narrow-minded, embarrassing circumstances, that now surround and darken honest opinion, and individual choice of political action and party.

Go on, in the good work, and if you are well enough acquainted with the ropes to know when you are treading upon forbidden ground, shrink not from its quagmires and bogs,—wade straight through them boldly and fearlessly.—Give bigotry and demagogueism their choice, either to damn or to listen. A great work lies before the honest and faithful American journalist. Truth, genuine truth, must be coined into thought, and that thought brought home to the ear and the heart of every misguided native who has sworn away, not only his manhood, but his constitutional right to scan, analize, accept, or repudiate every shade of political policy and faith, come from what quarter they may. The upright, intelligent American citizen, acting upon the broad and liberal basis of the federal constitution, and calmly and reflectingly watching the ebbing and flowing of political tws, knows his duty. He needs no extra-judicial oath to keep him in the path of national ma[illegible]. He has trodden it from boyhood, and of his home—the stars and the stripes kindle the fires of patriotic devotion and float with his thoughts upon the breeze of national glory.—*He is Americanized*—he treads the soil of his nativity, proudly conscious that his lot has been cast in a land pre-eminently above all others in the liberal and enlightened form of its government. Why, then, ask him to swear an allegiance to a cause ever near and dear to his heart?—the cause of his country. Why degrade him by an oath-bound policy he dares not to question! Under the old regulations and ties, every man, however strongly prejudiced in favor of his party and its measures, still felt that he was acting from choice and voting as his own understanding directed. No oath-formed chain bound him to the car of designing aspirants and knaves, and if they "counted his voice" in their chances for office, they reckoned not upon the influence of a conscience shrinking from a violation of unreasonable obligations and penalties, or forfeitures of freedom and manhood. Give, then, to the American party an oath-bound organization and platform, and the narrow-minded, proscriptive prejudice, tom-foolery and ghostism of those who now control its councils will very soon be lost in a pure and healthful reaction, alike honorable and national.—*Chum. Repository and Whig.*

☞ A Correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository and Whig* uses the following language in relation to the anti-license law, which portrays its true character:

"In this interesting and dignified way has the house see-sawed through three months and a half, without passing a single general bill of any kind excepting the license law; and this is a perfect fac-simile of its worthy parent—a comedy of streaked and striped errors—a bungling nomination, designed to break down landlords and build up drunkards, by allowing no poor devil to commence on less than a quart."

ALL RIGHT IN MICHIGAN:—An extract of a letter from Michigan, dated 17th instant, says: "Our township elections through the State are just over, and they indicate a far better state of things than we could anticipate. They exhibit the most decisive triumph on the part of the democracy. The State is *redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled*. We knew that the unnatural union and the dangerous anti-republican doctrines to which our temporary defeat was owing could not last long, and the second thought would come. *It has come, and Michigan stands erect.*

INDIANA TOWNSHIP ELECTION—*Bad Show for the Know-Nothings.*—From a friend residing in the district, we yesterday received a letter containing the result of the special election held in Indiana township, on the 20th ult., for Justice of the Peace. The election was rendered necessary on account of there being a tie vote between the candidates at the regular spring contest. It will be observed that the Know-Nothings made a poor show—their candidate having received but *one* vote! Indiana deserves the highest praise for its noble devotion to democratic principles. Below is the result:—

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Edward McCorkle, Dem. nominee,	138	votes.
Wm. McCaslin, K. N. candidate,	1	"
Wm. S. Hart, Democrat,	4	"
Scattering,	3	"

Tyranny of the Secret Order.

We have exposed the deep-laid conspiracy against the rights of the people. We have contended that freemen, after being inveigled into the Secret Lodges, surrender their consciences and judgments into the power of irresponsible and scheming managers and are bound by horrid oaths to carry out the behests of the midnight council. We have before us a case in point. When the Senatorial election was pending in Massachusetts, some of the Know-nothings gave signs of opposition to Wilson, the nominee of the majority; whereupon, the *Worcester Journal*, the leading Know-Nothing paper in the State, made the following statement as to the obligation of Know-Nothingism:

"If by honorable means, Wilson's nomination can be reconsidered, it is fair to do it—more than that, it would be *policy* for the party to do it, but until that is done, every member of the party that votes against him, violates his obligation, belies his pledges; yes, perjures his soul, and he is not a man of honor. His personal enemies *know* what they are guilty of in voting against him, when a majority declare for him."

Here is a full confession of the workings of the diabolical machinery. Unless a member disregard his conscience and follows the command of "a majority," he is denounced as perjuring his soul, and, as such, published through the Lodges of the Union. The voice of conscience is stifled and suppressed by the oath which members are required to take, pledging the minority to vote in all cases according to the decision of a majority. The penalty of a refusal thus to vote is the branding the offending person in all the lodges of the Union, as a liar, a scoundrel, and a perjured villain, in the eyes of God and man. By the exercise of this despotic regulation, they rely upon ruling the minority, and forcing them to subserve their miserable purposes. Every man is oath-bound to vote according to the instructions of the lodges, however his conscience and judgment may disapprove and condemn the action as violative of right, as dangerous to the community, as treasonable to the Constitution and to the Union. Is such an order necessary in a free country, when the policy of the laws is to make each man free, not to enslave the conscience by oaths?—*Philadelphia Argus.*

KNOW-NOTHING PROSCRIPTION.—The Evansville Enquirer says: "We are told, on good authority, that G. H. Todd, the defeated candidate for City Clerk, yesterday discharged his washerwoman, a Mrs. Frawley, who has done his washing for some time past, giving as a reason that he would not employ an Irish woman or foreigner of any kind."

Todd adopts the principle that "Americans must wash Americans."

DEFEAT OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS IN HARTFORD.—The Democratic party here nominated a Union ticket against the Know Nothings, which was supported by the anti-Know Nothing Whigs in our city to-day. This ticket is elected with the exception of the old clerk, Henry Francis, who succeeds on personal consideration alone, by about one hundred votes. The Union ticket carried four of the six Aldermen and thirteen of the twenty four Councilmen, making nineteen anti-Know Nothings to eleven Know Nothings in the joint Council. The Know Nothings have been routed in this city on a full vote.

☞ Some months ago we were induced—partly by philanthropic and partly, perhaps, by curious motives—to attach ourselves to a so-called [illegible]. The ostensible principles of the order were such as we could sympathize with most heartily; and it did not even occur to us that these ostensible principles were to be classed among the "goodly outsides" that "falsehood hath." We were not long in learning, however, that "confusion to Popery" was only a bait to catch the unsuspecting: and that the council of which we had become a part was nothing more nor less than a political hot-bed, from which were produced all sorts of schemes and machinations, conducing to the advancement of individuals and cliques, instead of enhancing the general good. We, therefore, withdrew.—*Buffalo Express, (Whig.)*

THE HORRORS OF WAR—A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.—The London Times lays before its readers the particulars of a horrible affair, which recently occurred near the Dutch settlement of Transvaal, at the Cape of Good Hope, and which can only be paralleled in atrocity among the achievments of modern times, by the exploit of Marchal St. Arnaud in Algiers, when he smoked and burned to death thousands of his barbarian opponents who had sought refuge in a deep and spacious cave:

"In the case at the Cape of Good Hope, the Caffre Indians had murdered, in October last, under circumstances of great barbarity, ten or twelve men and women of the Dutch settlement. Immediately General Pretorious raised an army of 500 men, and, accompanied by Commander General Potgietter, proceeded on an expedition to revenge the blood of the victims.—After an absence of several weeks, they reached some remarkable subteranean caverns, half a mile in length, and from three to five hundred feet in width, where the Caffers had entrenched themselves. Upon his arrival at this spot, General Preterious attempted to blast the rocks above the caverns, and thereby crush the savages beneath the ruins. The peculiar character of the stone however render this scheme impracticable, and he then stationed his men around the mouths of the caves, and built up walls in front of them. After a few days many of the women and children were driven by hunger and thirst from their hiding places, and were allowed to escape; but every man who came forth was shot dead by their rifles. On the 17th of November, at the close of a siege of three weeks, the besiegers, seeing no signs of life, entered the caverns, and the silence within, together, with the horrible odor arising from the dead, told how effectually their object had been accomplished. More than nine hundred Caffers had been shot down at the mouths of the caverns, and a much greater number had perished by slow degrees, suffering all the horrors of starvation in the gloomy recesses within."

HEROISM REWARDED.—A little drummer-boy in the British army, who was in thickest of the fight at Inkerman, combatting the foe, and, as a relaxation, carrying water to the wounded, has been presented by Prince Albert with £5.—Napoleon would have taken such a lad and cultivated his soldier-like qualities, till he made a Marshal of him. France has skillful and daring Generals. England has only brave soldiers.

"When a person writes to another for information on business, a postage stamp should be enclosed if it is important to receive a reply." So writes a suggestive and sensible correspondent of the New York Commercial.

Terrible Suffering of a Shipwrecked Crew.

We have already announced the loss of the ship William Layton, Capt. Tucker, on the passage from New York to Antwerp, and the drowning of three of the crew. They encountered a terrible gale on the 20th of February, and on the 22d became a complete wreck.—Lashed to her floating and helpless hull, the captain and the remainder of the crew passed six days and nights without a single drop of water, and without a mouthful to eat, excepting a single rat, that was found swimming about the wreck, and which was fortunately caught and shared among the sufferers. The captain has published a thrilling account of their miraculous escape from death, from which we take the following:

The first day passed at our lashings, and we were weak with hunger. The second day, and the gnawings of hunger made all other sufferings insignificant in comparison. The third day, and our thirst and hunger together held us in tortures but little short of the pains of hell itself. Death at this time would have been a relief. In the meantime the hatches of the ship had burst open and the cargo was floating around us, but none of the provisions within our reach.

The knowledge that our ship's hold was full of provisions, and we were starving, and unable to reach it, only added to our sufferings. Still, to aggravate our pains, the potash in the ship was dissolving, and making a ley that was eating into our flesh. Having no water, we each took a piece of cold lead into our mouths, and chewing this kept our mouths moist, and was found to be a great relief. At this period of our sufferings, a rat was seen swimming about, and coming near enough to one of the sailors, it was captured. Never did a hunter secure his game with greater satisfaction than did the seaman secure this drowning rat. The rat was shared among the company; and never was a morcean received with a bettter relish.

All that we had in addition to this raft, were the boots and shoes upon our feet, which were mostly used up at the time of our rescue. On the third day of our suffering—on the 25th of February—a vessel hove in sight and we were all elated with the prospects of relief. In this, however, we were again disappointed. This vessel, the name of which I do not now remember, came within hailing distance of us, and speaking the captain I asked him to send me a boat. The reply was, he could do nothing for us: and leaving us to our fate, we were compelled to see this vessel sail from us.

On the fifth and sixth days some of the crew said they did not feel so much the want of food as they did on third day. This was the feeling of most, if not all of us. The fourth and fifth night passed, and no assistance came. The fifth day came, and with it succor—on this day we were hailed by the barque Sylph, Capt. Hallox, from Guadaloupe, bound to St. Peters, Newfoundland. This vessel spoke us, and learning our situation, promised to lay by till the storm abated. It still blew a gale, and the sea was very heavy. This promise revived us.

During the night of the fifth day of our sufferings—the 27th of February—the Sylph drifted away from us and next morning was out of sight. I cannot describe our feelings when the next morning dawned up, and again showed us nothing within our vision but the tempestuous ocean. Capt. Hellox, however, upon ascertaining on the morning of the 28th that he had lost us, crowded on all the sail his barque could carry and commenced the search for us. He was successful and found us after a few hours search, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th we were taken from our lashing and taken on board the Sylph. When relieved none of us were able to stand, although all of *us* still retained our senses. One of the crew, when taken from his prison of ropes, lost his toes, which dropped from him, as he was lifted from the ship. The Potash Lye had eaten the feet of the sufferer to this effect.

A Total Wreck.

On the first of January, 1854, a gentleman doing business in New York, was worth with what he had invested in business, a hundred and ten thousand dollars. At the same time he was blessed with an intelligent and lovely wife, beautiful and promising children. The first misfortune was the transfer of merchandise to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars to a California dealer, for which not one cent was ever received. The next were two successive robberies by means of which twenty-five thousand dollars were lost. Soon after this the unfortunate made an investment in real estate to a large amount. The next crowning misfortune was a trip with his family to Europe. They embarked on their return, on board the steamship Arctic, and all shared her luckless fate!—In settling up his affairs, his real estate was sold under the hammer at a sacrifice of thousands of dollars, making the aggregate loss to his property during the year, one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, eight thousand more than his assets.—*N. Y. Courier.*

BAGGAGE FOR THE OTHER WORLD.—The following incident occurred within sight of our office a few days ago. Two children, a girl of seven years, and a boy of five, were playing in the story above that in which their mother was sitting with a friend. Suddenly the quick ear of the mother caught the sound of little feet hurrying to the stairway, and then the voice of the little boy almost inaudible through terror, calling her to come. "*Come quick, Daughty's in the Trunk!*" Hastening to the spot, she asked eagerly, "Where's the key?" "Oh! Daughty's got it, Daughty's got it," said the little fellow, and he danced wildly about the room, and threw his hands in agony! And surely there was cause for his wild fright.—The little girl had taken the key in her hand, for fear her brother would lock her in, and placed herself in this large trunk, and now the lid was closed, the spring lock made it fast, and there was no key! Springing to the speaking pipe, the mother called to a servant, in a voice that told for itself of urgency, to bring the axe, and then seizing a poker from the stove she endeavored to open a crack to afford the child air, and succeeded in opening a very narrow one; then throwing up the window, they drew the trunk to it. In a few moments—but moments are long in such a time of peril—the axe was brought, and by breaking in the trunk they liberated the little captive from her close prison house. Stripes of deep color ran down her face and neck, and perspiration, in great drops, stood upon her forehead, but she was *rescued and uninjured!*—*Newark Advertiser.*

The Siege of Sebastopol.

Terrible Battle on the 22d and 23d of March.

Letter from Camp before Sebastopol, March 22, in the London Times.

For the last half hour—it is now 10.45, P.M.—a furious fight has been raging all along our front. To a person standing on Cathcast's Hill, in front of the Fourth Division, the whole of the Russian lines are revealed in successive glimpses by bursts of red flame, and the bright star-like flashes of musketry twinkling all over the black expanse between us and the town, for three or four miles in length, show that a fierce contest is going before the trenches of the allies. Shells—each marked by a distinctive point of fire where the fuse is burning—describe their terrible curves in the air, and seem to mingle with the stars; and fiery rockets, with long tails of drooping sparks, rush like comets through the air. Above all, the pale crescent moon is shining from a deep blue sky covered with the constellations of heaven. The roar of the cannon, the hissing of the shells, the intermittent growl of the musketry, the wild scream of the rockets, and the whizzing of the round shot, form a horrid concert.

It is curious to note the eagerness of the men, on such occasions: they swarm out of their tents to the lines in front, and watch the progress of the fight as far as they can make it out, with the deepest interest, and their whispered comments are most amusing—"That's a lively shell from the French." "Mossoo is getting his bellyful." "I wish they'd let us go at that, and we'd not waste so much powder," &c. The flashes of the cannon mark pretty distinctly the flowings and ebbings of the tide of war. If the Russian guns are thundering away, we may be sure their men are falling back. If our guns are more briskly served than usual, we are either covering an attack on the pits or are protecting the withdrawal of the allies. Most of the generals, on nights like these, come out to the front and watch the fight, and the officers form in little groups on all the elevated knolls before the camps.

I have just returned to the hut in which I am lodging. It is now 11.15, P. M., but the conflict is still going on. No one knows what it is about. To-morrow I hope to be able to learn something about it, but the difficulty of ascertaining the particulars of attacks like these is utterly incredible.

Even the staff officers—even the generals themselves—seldom know anything respecting the proceedings of our allies till a day after they have taken place, and a bystander hears with surprise warm controversies among military men as to the direction in which a shell is coming at night, and as to the battery—whether French or English—from which it has been sent. It strikes me at present that the French have been forced to leave the pits for the time. The regiments in front of our divisions are generally kept in readiness to turn out whenever we have affairs of this kind, and if the event seems uncertain, two or three in each division are turned out under arms. The cannonade has now (11.30) nearly ceased altogether, but the musketry is very sharp and heavy. The Third Division, and the brigades of the Light Division, and of the Second Division not on duty, are in readiness to turn out. There is now (12 midnight) a very hard fight going on in front of us.—The generals of divisions are all on the alert. The French on our right are drumming and trumpeting vigorously.

[Letter from before Sebastopol, March 23, in London Times.]

We know the particulars of the fight. Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night columns of Russian infantry came suddenly upon the men in our advanced trenches, and rushed in upon them on the right with the bayonet before we were quite prepared to receive them. When they were first discerned they were close at hand, and on being challenged, they replied with the universal shippoleth, "Bono Franciz." In another moment they were bayoneting our men, who had barely time to snatch their arms and defend themselves. Taken at a great disadvantage, and pressed by superior numbers, our men met the assault with undaunted courage, and drove the Russians out at the point of the bayonet after a smart fire. The Russians, pursued by our shot, retired under cover of the batteries.

The attack seems to have been general along the line. At half past 8 o'clock last night the French batteries began to shell the town, while their rockets were poured every five minutes in streams into the place. At 10 o'clock our sentries in advance of Chapman's attack gave notice that the Russians were assembling in force in front of the works. The 20th, 21st, and 37th regiments were in the trenches on the left attack, and they were, to a certain extent, prepared for the assault of the enemy. About the same time the French on the right of our right attack, which is separated from the left attack by a deep ravine, were assailed by masses of the enemy. As our allies were hard pressed, orders were given to advance the troops in a portion of the trenches, consisting of a part of the Light Division, to their support. On the left attack the Russians, advancing with impetuosity through a weak part of the defence, turned the third parallel, and took it in reverse. They killed and wounded some of our men and had advanced to the second parallel, when our covering party and the men in the trenches of the batteries came down upon them and drove them over the works, after a sharp conflict. The 20th regiment lost 2 men killed, 67 wounded badly, and 3 missing. The 37th lost 3 killed, 4 wounded, and 18 missing. The 21st lost 3 killed, 5 wounded and one missing.

These are the returns so far as I can ascertain the truth at an early hour this morning, but it is probable that some of the missing men will turn up, as these regiments have not come out of the trenches. On the right the attack was more serious and sudden. Our men had been ordered out to the support of the French from one part of their lines; and while they were away, the Russians came up to the flank of the works and took them in the reverse, so that they had to fight their way back to get to their position. The gallant old 7th Fusileers had to run the gauntlet of a large body of the enemy, whom they drove back *a la fourchette*. One brave young fellow, the Hon. Cavendish Browne, of the 7th, was killed. Two or three musket balls passed through his body. The 34th regiment had an enormous force to contend against; and as their brave Colonel Kelly was leading them on, he was shot down and carried off by the enemy. His dead body was found outside the trenches this morning. The 77th behaved most gallantly, and the 79th proved themselves worthy of their position in the glorious old Light Division. In the midst of the fight Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, displayed the cool courage and presence of mind which never forsake him. With a little switch in his hand, he encouraged the men to defend the trenches, and, standing up on the top of the parapet, all unarmed as he was, he hurled down stones on the Russians. He was struck by a ball, which passed through the lower part of his arm, and at the same time he received a bullet through the shoulder. We are all rejoiced that he is not dangerously wounded, and that the army will not long be deprived of his services. After an hour's fight the enemy were driven back, but we have to deplore the loss of the following officers, killed, wounded or missing:—Col. Kelly, 34th Regiment, killed; Lieut. Jordan, 97th Regiment, killed; Capt. Cavendish Browne, 7th, killed; Lieut. Vicars, 97th Regiment, wounded; Capt. Montague, Royal Engineers, missing; and Major Gordon, Royal Engineers, wounded.

Two Greek or Albanian chiefs, in full costume, who seem to have led on the Russians last night, were among the killed. The town was set on fire about 1 o'clock this morning in two places towards the west; a part of it—at least one large house—was burning till 12 o'clock today. Lord Raglan visited Sir John Campbell, and afterwards went through the trenches.—The fire was very slack to-day on both sides. This moment, 12 o'clock, (night,) while I was sitting in an officer's tent of the first battalion, rifle brigade, orders came for Brigadier General Garrett's brigade to turn out. The rifle brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott was under arms in a few minutes, and has just marched over towards the Woronzoff road.

The 68th regiment and the 46th regiment have followed them, and I have returned to write my letter. There is a good deal of firing along the front, and there has been one sharp brush between the French and Russians on the right, but as yet there seems no cause for this unusual movement. The men were turned out quietly without bugle, and were ordered to march without noise. The French have sent about 5,000 men into the trenches on the right to-night.

The number of guns now in position in our batteries is so large, and the stores of ammunition ready to open the fire upon Sebastopol so enormous, that a very large force is required at all hours to protect these extensive preparations from the sallies of the enemy. In fact, our own siege material is now one of the incumbrances which clog the operations of the allied armies, and before any other course of action can be attempted, the engineers must have tried the full effect of those vast engines which they have had at last directed against the place. The ammunition, solid shot, hollow shot and rockets, must be spent, for they can neither be brought back into store nor left where they are. The heavy iron guns will be worn out and comparatively worthless when they have discharged their three hundred or four hundred rounds each of these enormous projectiles. Should the effect of this tremendous fire answer the expectations which the assurances of the engineers would lead us to entertain, it may be followed by the fall of the place: but at any rate the experiment must now be tried, and we must await the result.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A GAMBLER IN NEW YORK CITY—LOSS OF $100,000—FARO BANKS.—A wealthy gentleman named Bailee, from Maryland arrived here some two weeks ago upon a visit to his friends, and became a guest of Carlton House. He fell into the habit of visiting the gambling establishment of Broadway, and became at Faro a "desperate better." On some occasions the sharpers would play the game in such a manner as to let the intended victim *win* four or five hundred dollars. When satisfied that their customer was fit to be plucked, operations commenced in earnest. He often risked on "one turn" several five hundred dollar "chips," amounting in the aggregate to some $3,000 or $4,000 by the mere drawing of one card from a little tin box in the hands of the "dealer." In this way the poor man persisted, until he was fleeced, at last, of nearly every dollar he possessed. We have been assured that his loss will probably exceed one hundred thousand dollars—all in the short space of a week or ten days.

During the past forty-eight hours Mr. B. has been in a state of great excitement. He became quite unconscious on Saturday and made his way to the house of Cinderella Marshall, in Leonard street, where he was cared for. At 8 o'clock in the evening he was much worse, indeed crazy at intervals. A messenger was dispatched by the landlady for a doctor, but before his arrival Mr. Bailee attempted to destroy himself by swallowing six ounces of laudanum from a bottle, which he carried in his pocket. The attendance of Dr. Clark, Dr. Bradshaw and Dr. Bacon was forthwith procured. The stomach pump was used freely, and every effort was made to arouse him, not unsuccessfully. Last evening Mr. B. was lying very weak, but the physicians were of the unanimous opinion that he would survive.

Lost in the Woods.

On the 24th of March last, a man by the name of Zachariah Brotzman, residing in Hamilton township, Monroe County, left home to visit his son-in-law at Hezel Creek, near White Haven. When he left home he took with him a piece of bread, a pickle, and a few apples.—He reached Hickory Run just before night.—Here he had to cross a woods about four miles in length, in order to reach the State Road that leads from White Haven to John Merwine's tavern. In this woods he lost his way, and wandered about one hundred hours. The weather was extremely cold, and the ground covered with snow. He eventually reached the residence of Mr. Jacob Crouze, on Pool 3. He was unable at first to make known his situation to the family, being stiffened with the cold, and prostrated from so long continued wandering and privation. His feet, hands and ears were badly frozen, but we are informed that he will suffer no other injury than the loss of some of his toes. He is about fifty years of age, and is represented as a man of strictly temperate habits. To this latter fact may be attributed his miraculous escape from perishing.—*Carbon Democrat.*

THREE MILL TAX.—The Senate, on Friday, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, passed an act repealing the three mill tax, paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad on coal and lumber. This is an ominous measure, the end of which is not yet. If the act becomes a law, (and we are inclined to think it will) it will deprive the commonwealth of considerable revenue, besides rendering the State works less productive.—What is lost to the people, however, is gained by a corporation, or rather, by some of the officers of the company, and a few of their adjuncts.—This is the entering wedge to the entire repeal of the tonnage tax, and the sacrifice of the Public Works. The next act, we presume, will be a repeal of the Constitution.

CORN AND COB MEAL.

The grinding of corn and cobs together which we have heard ridiculed very much by some, formerly, has now become an every day occurrence, farmers being convinced that the cob contains too much nutriment to be thrown away.

Our experience heretofore in regard to its use is this; that those animals that chew the cud it is a most excellent provender, but for those that do not it is not so valuable. Thus, for oxen, cow and sheep, it is a capital feed. These animals, after what they swallow in the *warm* vat, called the first stomach or paunch, have the faculty of throwing it up again in small portions called cud, and chewing it over in a leisurely manner until it is ground very fine, and then after being thus thoroughly mingled with the the saliva, swallowing it again into another stomach, where all its nutritive matter is extracted by the proper organs located for that purpose.

The horse and the hog having no such organs to re-chew, do not derive so much benefit from the ground cob, as the animals above named.

Hens derive more benefit from corn and cob meal, than they do from meal alone. In fowls of this class there is an apparatus analagous to animals that chew the cud.

First they take dry food into their crops, here it becomes soaked as if it were in a warm vat, from this it passes into the gizzard, which, furnished with gravel stones, acts the part of grinding fine, by aid of the strong muscles of that organ, whatever passes into it. Here the particles of the cob meal, thoroughly pulverized and mingled with the gastric juices, become dissolved, and form nutrition for the body.

We do not mean to say that corn and cob meal is not good provender for horses and hogs, but that they do not derive so much benefit from pound for pound, or bushel for bushel, as oxen, cows, &c., do.—*Maine Farmer.*

Best Method of Plowing.

Good Plowing is one of the first requisites of good tillage, and the old adage is correct "plow deep while sluggard sleeps." But the art of plowing is not so easy, as many have supposed. It requires long practice, a true eye, and a steady hand: the first, that the furrow may be cut true and even: the last the plow may not swerve from side to side, with an occasional slip out making what is called a balk.

In plowing heavy soils, we would say, that in practice, we have found it best to plow in lands or beds of from eight to twelvs paces in width. By this method, we have the so-called land furrows as drains to carry off the superfluous water. In plowing sandy or light soils, perhaps the best way is to commence in the middle of the field, by plowing three or four rods square, and then plowing around it, turning to the right with a right hand plow, or to the left with a left hand one as the case may be. By so doing, you will not tread down the newly plowed land.

By plowing light soils in the above manner, you will have the surface even, with no waste land, or land furrows, as in heavy soils.

Never plow heavy, or clay soils when wet, as it is labor in vain. Better let your team be idle. There will be nothing lost, for, if you sow or plant in the mud, you need not expect a crop. Watch your time, be ready, and the moment that your land is dry, in with your oats, corn and potatoes. Pay no attention to the moon, whether it is new or full. If your land is well plowed, manured, and hoed, our word the moon will not effect the crop. In plowing green sward it is best not to cut the furrow more than fourteen inches wide, and in plowing what is called "old land" never more than eight or twelve. But plow deep, and if your means will allow it, let the sub-soil follow. It will do good to all soils.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Late Foreign News.

The steamship Africa arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday, bringing news from Europe one week later. An official document has appeared in the Paris Moniteur which has caused much excitement, and seems to be an apology for soon raising the siege of Sebastopol. It says that Gallipoli was occupied to prevent the march of the Russians to Constantinople, but the Russian retreat to Silistria rendering it unnecessary, the siege of Sebastopol was undertaken so as not to remain idle. From the Crimea there is no news of consequence. The Vienna Conference had met again but without any result. At Sebastopol the military operations progress rapidly. The Russians have converted the ambuscades into an advance parallel, and the French are advancing to the Malakoff tower by a serpentine sap.

Omar Pacha and his Turks have enlarged their circle of fortifications to shelter 5000 men, and have occupied two villages a league and a half from Eupatoria. Russian agents at Vienna report a sanguinary engagement on the 26th of March, and it is also said that the women, children, and sick are being sent out of Sebastopol into the interior of the Crimea.

Breadstuffs had slightly declined, and the market was dull.

YOUR COUNTY PAPER—.The following extract from Fowler & Wells' "Life illustrated," is so good and to the point, that we recommend it to our friends without further comment:

"We occasionally receive letters in which the writers express an intention to stop their county or village paper, and take one of our publications instead. We always regret to receive such intimations. We think a man ought to support his own paper FIRST, and then if he can afford to take a paper from a distance, let him do so, and we shall be happy to furnish him with "Life Illustrated." The country press, in our opinion, is the most important in its effect on the enlightenment of the nation. It conveys in ten thousand rills, intelligence to nearly every home in the country. The country press ought to receive a cordial support. Every place should try to have its paper of such a character that the people could be justly proud of it. To this end let them pay promptly, advertise liberally, recommend warmly, and in every way stand by their editor as long as they conscientiously can."

Terrible Shipwreck—500 *Lives Lost.*

BOSTON, April 15.—Letters from Sydney state that a vessel, name unknown, has been wrecked in Bampton Shoals, and five hundred Chinese and a portion of the crew lost. Her captain and eight men were only saved. These made for Cape Dennis in a boat, but on landing were attacked by the natives, and five of them killed, leaving but three survivors out of 550 souls.

SIMPLICITY OF DRESS.—Prentice, the editor of the Louisville Journal, speaks thus to his readers:

"Those who think that, in order to dress well it is necessary to dress extravagantly and guadily, make a great mistake. Nothing so well becomes true feminine beauty as simplicity. We have seen many a remarkable fine person robbed of its fine effect by being over dressed. Nothing is more unbecoming than overloaded beauty. The simplicity of the classic taste is seen in old statues and pictures painted by men of very superior artistic genius. In Athens, the ladies were not guadily, but simply arrayed, and we doubt whether any ladies ever excited more admiration. So also the noble old Roman matrons, whose superb forms were gazed on delightedly by men worthy of them, were always very plainly dressed. Fashion often presents the lines of the butterfly, but fashion is not a classic goddess."

ARREST OF A MURDERER FOURTEEN YEARS AFTER THE CRIME.—An atrocious murder was committed in the neighborhood of West Point, fourteen years ago, by one John J. Jones, upon the person of H. McCardle. The difficulty originated between them in consequence of a dispute about a claim: the land in that vicinity at the time being unentered. It appears that McCardle was gathering corn, in company with his son, upon the land in dispute, when Jones made his appearance near them, gun in hand, and without giving them scarcely any notice, shot the father. Immediately after this bloody transaction, great efforts were made to arrest Jones, but he eluded all pursuit until now. A few days ago, information was conveyed to Iowa, that the murderer was living in the town of Lockland, Ohio. Officers, provided with a requisition, started after him, and in less than ten days from the time they left, arrived at Fort Madison, Iowa, with the prisoner in charge. Great credit is due these gentlemen for the vigilance and ingenuity displayed by them in making this arrest. An indictment has been found against the prisoner, and he was committed for trial.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

☞A Quakeress, being jealous of her husband, took occasion to watch his movements rather closely, and one morning actually discovered the truant hugging and kissing the pretty servant girl whilst seated on the sofa by her side. Broad brim was not long in discovering the face of his wife, as she peered through the half open door, and rising with all the coolness of a general, thus addressed her: "Betsey, my wife, thou hadst better quit thy peeping, or thee will cause a disturbance in the family." The effect was electrical.

TERRIBLE ANNIHILATION OF A REGIMENT.—The dashing 93d Highlanders, the pride of the English army, left Constantinople 800 strong, and after their arrival in the Crimea received an addition of 150 men. The regiment recently returned to Constantinople reduced to *fourteen men and five officers*, though still bearing with them their torn and blood-stained banner.

COUGHING IN CHURCH.—The Greensburg Intelligencer of May 26, 1853, pays the following compliment to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, a new remedy that is greatly in vogue now for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and incipient Pulmonary diseases:

From the Greensburg Intelligencer, May 26, 1853.

THE WEATHER, for a week past, has been quite cool, and, to us, very unpleasant. Besides being cool, and unpleasant in that way, it is exceedingly changeable. On Wednesday, the 18th, the thermometer stood between 80 and 90 in the shade, most of the day. The next day, overcoats and fires were necessary to comfort; and on Friday morning, there was quite a hard frost in this vicinity, though nothing was seriously injured thereby. As a consequence of these sudden changes, many people are afflicted with bad colds and coughs. We observed a lady in church the other evening, so much annoyed with a hard cough, that we really felt alarmed for her safety; so much so, that it was with some effort that we could refrain from "talking' out in meeting," and recommending her forthwith to procure a bottle of Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, to give her immediate relief. For sale by Rupp & Oster of this place, and Colvin & Robeson Schellsburg.

☞As a SPRING and SUMMER MEDICINE, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface; thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its benefits.

**See advertisement in another column.

WEAK, nervous, depressed in spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical evils, the victim to dyspepsia is indeed an object of commiseration. Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable he may be, the cordial properties of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many headed monster which is preying upon his body and his mind; and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure. See advertisement.

MARRIED:

On the 15th ult., at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. JACOB DIBERT and Miss ELIZABETH RICHEY.

On the 1st by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. JOHN H. BRUNNER and Miss SUSAN CORLE.

At Pleasantville on Thursday the 26th ult., by J. H. Wright, Esq. Mr. ABNOR GRIFFITH to Miss REBECCA LINGENFELTER, both of St. Clair Township.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Blair, Sr., late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BLAIR,
Administrator.

May 4, 1855.*

Private Sale!

One four-horse Broad-wheel wagon and wagon bed, three two-horse plow double trees and single trees, one large work horse good plow leader, cheap; one two-horse market wagon with springs and covered bed, one Hydrolic Ram to force water from creeks and springs on hills, one four-horse power and threshing machine and shaker, one Iron seed-roiler, and seed-drill, all will be sold low by

CHARLES COLFELT.

May 4, 1855.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

☞A FUNNY EXPLOSION—A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN BLOWN UP.—A few weeks ago the captain of the little iron steamer Mohawk, in the St. Clair river, near Detroit, attempted to blow up the ice with gunpowder, in order to rescue the frozen-in vessel. He filled a bottle with powder, sunk the charge under the ice, with a piece of fuse attached, which he touched off with his cigar. The explosion not following immediately, he became anxious, stepped forward, and applied his nose to the hole in the ice.—There was a rumbling explosion; ice, water, captain and spray, ascending into a halo of glory towards the zenith. The captain, having "gone up like a rocket," followed out the metaphor, and "came down like the stick," fortunately floating like it, and struck out for shore. When it was discovered that he was not injured, the crowd who had witnessed his pyrotechnics gave three cheers for the captain and his petard, which the former gracefully acknowledged.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Our Relations with Spain.

"Every day seems but to complete our relations with the spanish government. Her officials at Cuba are hurrying on the hour when an open rupture must take place, and the question to be tried whether France and England are to uphold these insults upon flag and these outrages upon our honor. The National Intelligencer, true to its foreign instincts, stands up unreservedly in defence of General Concha and his tyranny. It justifies the butchery of Pinto and Estrampes, as it did that of the gallant Crittenden and his friends, and would doubtless, the seizure of our vessels and their condemnation for daring to sail in sight of this *gem* of the Spanish Crown. But while the Intelligencer thus upholds any and every foreign government in opposition to that to which it *professes* allegiance, the people of the country are sound and patriotic, and need but the word of encouragement or command to precipitate themselves upon these tyrants and murderers, and hold them to a strict account for every outrage and every drop of American blood spilt by them in their efforts to put down the spirit of liberty.

"Let these minions of a corrupt and imbecile despotism proceed one step farther—let but a shot be fired into an American vessel, and the blood of one American tar be shed—and it will be the signal for an avalanche upon the shores of Cuba, before which the hired soldiery of old Spain, and the mongrel regiments of Captain General Concha, will be scattered like chaff before the whirlwind.

"Never, while the Union of these United States continues, can we see another negro despotism erected within sight of our shores, or permit our flag to be insulted by the petty officials of any Crown."

WHY DOES THE OAK ATTRACT THE LIGHTNING. The frequent effects of lightning upon oak has excited the attention of the philosophic mind. After mentioning several examples of the manner in which the oak has been singled out from other trees immediately adjoining, and of eqaal height, a writer upon the subject says: "It is well known by chemists that oak contains a considerable portion of iron in its composition. This metal, it may be presumed, is held in solution by the sap, and equally distributed throughout the whole tree. May it not be owing to this circumstance that the oak is so frequently a victim to that power, which in fact it solicits with extended arms, to its own destruction. This is a fact worthy of notice, and ought to be generally known, in order to prevent persons taking shelter in situations attended with such imminent danger."

HEAVY HAUL OF FISH.—Probably the largest number of large fish ever made by a single haul of the seine was made in the Patuxent river on Sunday week. It seems almost incredible, but such is the fact, that twenty-six hundred large rock fish were drawn to the shore: the aggregate weight of which was twenty-five thousand pounds, or twelve and a half tons.

☞We see it stated in several of our city exchanges, that the President has resolved to take very decided measures for the prevention of further outrages upon our vessels on the part of the insolent Spanish officials in Cuba. This is right. Or flag has already born too many insults almost within cannon-shot of our own shores.

NEW MATERIAL FOR BUILDING.—We were shown yesterday a "specimen brick," made of lime and sand, which appears as though it would take the place of the common clay brick altogether. It is very smooth and hard. It is larger than the common brick, and a vacant space in the centre. We are informed that the materials used in the manufacture of these bricks are simply lime and sand, the proportion being about eleven parts sand to one part lime, and they can be manufactured at less cost than our common clay brick. The bricks can, of course, be made of any form or shape, according to taste. It is fully equal to sand stone. The advantages are the facility with which they are manufactured; lathing and plastering becomes unnecessary, and the outside and the inside of the wall is made at the same time.

The chemical change which takes place in the magufacture of bricks hardens them so that they are not more affected by the action of the atmosphere than stone. It is not affected by frost, and experiments which have been tried to test its strength and other qualities have resulted satisfactorily. Scientific men have examined the material, and have arrived at the same conclusion.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

MERCERSBURG

Stone and Earthenware to be had at
WM. & J. C. KISER'S,
Bedford, Pa.

May 4, 1855.*

BACON AND FISH.

Just received and for sale, a lot of Hams, Shoulders and Sides—also, a fresh supply of Mackanaw trout. RUPP & OSTER.

May 4, 1855.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 5th Monday of April (being the 30th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1855.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

April 6, 1855.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

An application will be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth for the Pardon of *WILLIAM MOORE*, who was convicted of Larceny at November Sessions, 1854.*

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce; &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
A VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned will expose to sale on Tuesday, the 15th day of MAY next, on the premises, the very desirable FARM on which Christian Stouffer lately resided, situate in Napier Township, about four miles west of Bedford, adjoining the Turnpike and lands of A. J. Snively, Esq., and George Stuckey, containing two hundred and fifty two acres, more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence. Land patented.

This property is remarkably well timbered; and well supplied with water, and every way adapted to agricultural purposes.

In order to suit purchasers, the property will be divided and sold in parts or altogether, as may be most desirable.

☞Terms accommodating; and will be made known on day of sale. Due attendance will be given by

DAVID PATTERSON,
JOHN P. REED,
JOHN MOWER,
Assignees.

April 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Rice, late of Southampton Township; Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. DONAHOE.
April 6, 1855. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Battle, late of South Woodberry Township; Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB S. BRUMBAUGH,
March 23, 1855. Administrator.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of James M. Gibson, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
March 30, 1855.* Adm'r.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

Physician to Poor House.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, March 6, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously passed by said Board:

Resolved, That we do hereby appoint Dr. F. C. REAMER Physician to the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for one year from this date.

Resolved, That said Dr. F. C. Reamer be and he is hereby required to attend all paupers within six miles of the Borough of Bedford, and that for his services in attending the Poor House and Paupers within six miles of said Borough, we do hereby agree to pay him the sum of one hundred dollars per annum.

Resolved, That notice be published in the several papers of the Borough of Bedford that Dr. F. C. Reamer has been appointed Physian as aforesaid, and that we will pay no bills for services rendered by Physicians to Paupers when the services of Physician to the Poor House could be obtained. April 6, 1855—6t.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
March 30, 1855. For the Heirs.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.
April 13, 1855.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*! Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

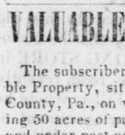
John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.



The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Agne and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds: 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

PRESIDENT, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price: also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raignel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞*Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

To Soldiers, both regular and Volunteers, sailors, Marines, Flotilla men, Musicians, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served *fourteen days* in any of the wars of the United States since the year 1790, the Law of 1855 gives you One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Bounty Land. I am prepared promptly to execute your warrants for Bounty Land. You will save time and money by at once applying for instructions and blank Forms. Widows and minor children of any of the above are entitled to the same.

☞Warrants bought and sold on commission.

☞Commissions received for the sale of Real Estate. Address

FRANKLIN G. MAY,
No. 12, Wall Street, N. Y.

April 6, 1855—3t. $ 1

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

$50 REWARD.

Was stolen from the stable of the subscriber in Cumberland Valley Township on the night of the 8th inst. a dark bay Horse with two white feet, small star in the forehead, (rather long,) one eye resembling a glass-eye, having more white than the other; by close examination a little white will be found on the under lip; his feet are large; he is a regular trotter.

He is full 16 hands high, five years old this spring, and carries up well when rode.

The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or thirty dollars for the horse alone.

Address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

NICHOLAS BOOR.

Feb. 23, 1855.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BEAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞*Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.